

# THE SOUTHERNER.

TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.  
W. M. A. HEARNED, WM. BIGGS,  
EDITORS.

THE SOUTHERNER, OF THE UNITED STATES,  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON FRIDAY, AND IN ITS  
HONORABLE, GREAT MUST BE FISH OURS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1867.

The *Southerner* makes its appearance this week considerably enlarged and improved, in a manner better calculated to meet the increased demand upon its columns. For nearly forty years, it has been a household word in the county of Edgecombe and its neighbors, and while sustained by the approbation and God speed of our numerous patrons, we are determined to still further render it an absolute necessity to all.

From the period of our editorial existence, it has been our constant aim and endeavor to render the paper worthy of the place and community in which it has its existence, and if married success has not attended our efforts in the past, we can only regret the failure, and resolve to apply renewed energy and zeal in the future.

Under any circumstances, it will be impossible to control a newspaper to suit the varied whims and notions of its readers; this we have not endeavored to do, but, guided by a policy, in our opinion, best calculated to promote the moral, material and political condition of our people, we have steadily pursued that course, unflinching by fear, favor or affection; reward or hope of reward.

The era in which we now move and have our being, is a strangely troubled one, requiring the combined wisdom of all to successfully cope with the numerous quicksands and dangers surrounding our political future, with honor to ourselves and a due appreciation of the duties and obligations imposed on us by the unparalleled changes of the past few years.

Though overwhelmed and crushed for the time being by the force of circumstances, we yet regard the South as the polar star of our existence, and in so far as devotion to her interests and well being is concerned, we are yet warmly, intensely Southern, and to her elevation from her present prostrate and impoverished condition, we are willing to devote our time and talents; and to the accomplishment of this desirable end has been devoted our efforts during the past year of uncertainty and doubt; with what success time only can disclose.

Our efforts in this matter will not be relaxed in the future, and while the privilege of a free press is vouchsafed us, we shall boldly and unhesitatingly advocate or condemn the measures, acts and intentions of the powers that be with the sole motive of advantage to our particular portion of the country.

In the other departments of the paper, it shall be our aim as heretofore to render them both acceptable and instructive, and while lying before our readers the general news of the day, particular attention will be paid to the local department, with the earnest hope to aid somewhat in the improvement and success of our town, county and State. To this belongs our first and foremost attention, for in this are we all more directly and vitally interested.

We have seldom taken advantage of our opportunities, to press the claims of the *Southerner* upon the public at large, neither do we intend to do so now, preferring to let the paper speak for itself, rather than by repeated laudations of our own exertions, to merit the charge of egotism and vanity, but we feel at least justified in recommending its columns to all business men, when we challenge comparison of subscription lists with any similar paper, and remembering its circulation extends through many of the wealthiest and most productive counties of the State.

To our contemporaries we still extend the right hand of fellowship, and trust the pleasant relations now existing between us, may be neither marred nor disturbed in the future.

## Important Decision of Judge Powle.

At Martin Superior Court, before his Honor Judge Powle, as the grand jury were about to be drawn, Henry A. Gilliam, Esq., acting for the Attorney General, challenged the array, upon the ground that the jury had not been drawn by the County Court, at its regular term, as required by law.

The challenge was allowed by the Court, the venire discharged, and the Sheriff directed to proceed forthwith under section 27th, chapter 31st, Revised Code, to obtain a jury.

Whereupon, the Sheriff, the Clerk of the County Court, and the three Justices of the Peace, who had been selected to assist in drawing the jury, requested the Court to instruct them as to their duty in regard to placing persons of color on the venire, whose names had been placed in the jury box by the County Court.

The Sheriff charged them that in

classes, 1st, white men; 2nd, free persons of color; 3rd, slaves.

That the third class were excluded from the jury box because they were slaves.

That the second class, were excluded, because, under the theory of slavery, person of color was *prima facie* a slave, and that as, every freeman was entitled to be tried by his peers, the free person of color, against whom the law raised the presumption of slavery, was not regarded as the legal peer of the white man. That the constitution and laws of the State, never, by express enactment, excluded a colored man from serving on the jury, when he possessed the qualifications required, and that his exclusion was owing to this construction, as to the legal peers, and this construction was the necessary result of the institution of slavery.

This is so, else Henderson, Gaston and the other fathers of the law in North Carolina, excluded for a long series of years, free persons of color from the jury box, through mere inattention or omission, which is not for a moment to be considered.

In 1865, the Convention of North Carolina abolished the institution of slavery, and all men were declared freemen. It followed as a necessary sequence, that as soon as the institution (out of which this construction grew) was abolished, when there were no words of exclusion in the constitution or laws, free persons of color became entitled to all the rights which were incident to freemen. One of these rights was to serve upon juries, when properly qualified.

The colored man, therefore, is entitled to have his name placed upon the jury list, whenever he possesses the qualifications required by law, and you will be sustained by the law, in summoning jurors, who are freeholders, regardless of color.

We must confess our inability to see the force or appropriateness of this decision at the present time, and only look for increased and continued confusion to result from its operations. In many of the counties no action had been taken in regard to revising the jury lists, in accordance with General Order No. 32, and, of course, under the last order of Gen. Sikes, they would have been entitled to a full panel of white persons, at least for the Fall Term, and it may be for an indefinite period, since the removal of General Sikes; but by this decision everything is again upset. If the decision of Judge Powle be law, then the jury boxes of all the counties that have not yet acted under General Order No. 32, must be revised, as they do not contain the names of all that are entitled to sit upon the jury, and the reason of their exclusion has not been the want of mental or moral qualifications, but solely color. The present jury boxes have been filled by means of illegal discriminations (this decision being law) and as a consequence, the whole must be illegal. If this be true there is no legal jury list in most of the counties, and none can be made until the regular terms of the County Courts.

Apart from this inconvenience, the decision itself, and the fallacious reasoning resorted to to sustain it, will scarcely merit the approval of correct, upright lawyers. Our Judges under the pressure, may falter and sustain it.

Can it be that for two years they have silently acquiesced in the illegal exclusion of negroes from the jury box, and only pronounced the law when impelled by the demands of a military order? Alas! that all the surroundings considered, it is so suggestive of an attempt to quiet the conscience when troubled by a faint recollection of the words "And in any case, let the law be enforced to the letter, and I will proceed to enforce the law, such letters or orders notwithstanding."

## The University.

If the Trustees of this Institution have taken the pains to read all the communications, suggestions and hints appearing in some of our contemporaries for the past few weeks, relative to their duties and the proper way of restoring it to its former pristine glory, they have surely lacked no material upon which to work at their recent meeting in Raleigh.

We have refrained from touching this subject, and though feeling the deepest interest in the success and welfare of our Alma Mater, have preferred to place the entire disposal of this question unhesitatingly in the hands of the Trustees, a body presiding over the names and influence of some of the ablest minds in North Carolina.

Many of our readers will regret to hear of the gradual decline of this once proud boast of the State, and naturally seek for reasons in this case, while other similar Institutions have quickly rallied from the effects of the war and show prosperity superior to that attained in days gone by. We hope the action taken by the Trustees may have the effect desired.

Respectfully from the *Southerner*

His Excellency, Gov. Worth, President *ex officio*, Hons. D. L. Swain, Thomas Ruffin, Sr., Wm. A. Graham, Thomas Bragg, Charles Manly, W. H. Battle, D. M. Barringer, S. F. Phillips and Thomas Settle, and P. C. Cameron, K. P. Battle, W. L. Steele, M. McGeehe, F. C. Shober and Seaton Gales, Esqrs.

The necessities and general condition of the Institution were ably and searchingly discussed, and a variety of opinions expressed as to the best mode of extricating it from its difficulties and accommodating it to the demands of the times. An earnest and patriotic spirit was evinced to restore it to the high standard of its former usefulness and success, and to rescue the State and her people from the just odium that would attach to this great light being allowed to die out and disappear.

The Treasurer, Gov. Manly, gave a lengthy and detailed account of the financial history of the University, from which it appeared conclusively that the present exigency was not the result of any mal-administration or misfeasance, but simply and solely of the State and the common calamities which have wrecked the fortunes of other corporations, of individuals, and of the State itself. He stated, however, and the statement was corroborated by the testimony of President Swain, in an interesting sketch of his connection and experience with the University, that the Institution had seen days equally as dark as the present, from which, by means of earnest, practical effort, it had emerged. We hope that the action of the Trustees, at their late meeting, has been initiatory to such measures as promise as auspicious results in the immediate future.

The resignations of all the members of the Faculty, that are now on duty at Chapel Hill, were tendered, these gentlemen desiring to relieve the Board from all embarrassment and delicacy in its deliberations.

A series of resolutions were adopted, providing for the appointment of a Committee of five Trustees to revise the entire system of instruction, and report such changes as may be deemed necessary, having an eye to the substitution of the University or elective plan; which Committee is to report at the annual meeting of the Board in December. Also, accepting the resignations of the President and the members of the Faculty, with a view to untrammelled selections hereafter, such resignations to take effect from and after said annual meeting; and expressing a high sense of their former services and usefulness. Also, providing that proposals for filling the Professorships, &c., shall be invited until that time. And, finally, directing that active appeals shall at once be made to the alumni and friends of the University, in and out of the State, to come to its assistance.

Messrs. W. A. Graham, S. F. Phillips, Thos. S. Ashe, Thomas Settle and K. P. Battle were appointed said Committee.

## The Mass of the Times.

The Washington *Star* of Wednesday afternoon, has the following editorialist. Being one of the organs of the Radical party, it plainly indicates the course of the Radical majority in Congress at the approaching session:

An impression is prevailing everywhere in Maryland, that the President is preparing to declare martial law throughout the United States, and prevent the assembling of Congress in November next by force of arms. It has its origin in the alleged views of the Hon. Jeremiah Black, who is credited here with having urged upon Mr. Johnson the propriety of resorting to such a measure, and protecting himself against it by the use of the army to that end. We see no reason to doubt the truth of the advice of that very enthusiastic and extreme gentleman, Mr. Black. Yet we have no fear that the President will so lack common sense as to accept it, as singular things he is doing. The fall elections will show him the futility of Mr. Black's anticipation of a popular revolution against the Congressional policy, on which all his reactionary plans hinge. Mr. Fernando Wood reached Washington this morning, probably to aid Messrs. Black and Montgomery Blair in fixing up the President's scheme to the end of strengthening the Democratic party in the approaching elections.

Appropos of the scheme alleged of the President to spurn Congress by force of arms: Ever returned rebel in Maryland is eagerly anticipating a call from Mr. Johnson to aid him in that work, which said call will never be made, we feel assured. The supporters of Mr. Johnson's new policy in this country confidently expect Mr. Black to be the new Secretary of State, and Mr. Blair to have some cabinet position. They are working manfully to secure the Postmaster Generalship for Col. Ward H. Lamon. Mr. Black's law partner, if the present Cabinet be bowed out by Mr. Johnson, we think, Col. Lamon evidently has at the White House just now. Lamon is an exceedingly clever fellow, as well as remarkably popular with all clever fellows in Washington. None here will regret his apparent good fortune, except his real friends, who know well that Congress will not be a day in "reconstructing" the Cabinet by summarily rejecting the nominations made under the present charter.

Resolved, That if the project meets with his approbation, and the extension of the road cannot be made under the present charter, a meeting be held at this place for the purpose of appointing a Committee to draft a petition to the State Legislature praying a charter for the extension of the road.

## Railroad Meeting.

Pursuant to a previous notice, there was meeting held at Palmyra, Halifax county, N. C., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of the extension of the Tarboro Branch of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad to Hill's Ferry.

On motion, Mr. Henry B. Whitmore, of Halifax county, was called to the chair.

Maj. William L. Broadie, of Bertie county, was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, Mr. Thos. Jones, of Martin county, being present, was called upon to address the meeting. He did so in a very able and graphic manner, giving a lucid description of the situation of the country showing the many advantages to be derived from the Road—He stated that the Road would pass through a very level country where there would be no grading or trestle work. The lands over which it would pass are well set with the finest kind of timber, suitable for building the road, which the owners propose to give for the benefit which they expect to derive from the Road. The distance, by a recent partial survey would not much exceed ten miles, if at all.

If there is a connection made in the Tarboro branch, there would be need of any additional rolling stock, as the present rolling stock of the Tarboro road would be amply sufficient for every purpose. It would not require more than thirty minutes for the train to run from the present terminus of the Tarboro road through to Hill's Ferry, and not more than one hour and a half from Rocky Mount to Hill's Ferry. It would be no inconvenience to the Tarboro road to run the train through to Hill's Ferry, as it would be lying idle in Tarboro. It would add materially to the interest of the Tarboro road, by making it joint stock property, as a large portion of the produce from the interior of the State would find its way to Norfolk through this channel.

Norfolk is destined to be one of the great emporiums of the South. She has one of the finest harbors in the world. The largest ships of the line can float with perfect safety upon the bosom of her bay. She has remained dormant for over half a century, but is now becoming aroused to the sense of her interests, having established a line of steamers to run regularly every week to Liverpool, and to a matter of course, will not only be the great mart for our products, but will soon be a large importing port, where our merchants can supply themselves with all such goods, wares and merchandise, as may be needed for our supplies, without having to go to the city of New York, and incurring all the trouble and incidental expenses which necessarily accrue in the way of travel, freights, insurance, &c.

Mr. Jones read a letter to the meeting from Hon. William L. Oswald, of Norfolk, Va., in which he agreed to render all the assistance in his power to expedite the matter, and place upon the route as many steamers and barges as may be required, at his own expense. The steamers will leave regularly on arrival of the trains, touching at Hamilton, Williamson, Jamesville, Plymouth, and Edenton. The barges will leave, as soon as they can be loaded, for Norfolk. Therefore, our products, as soon as put upon the barges, will go directly through to Norfolk, without any relaying or delay.

We are all well aware of the great damage our cotton receives by lying on the Railroad or river, being loaded, soiled, exposed to the weather, and the necessary expenses of putting it into merchantable order. His impression was that, by the present charter of the Tarboro road, they can extend it to Hill's Ferry. But if they cannot, a petition should be made immediately to our State Legislature, when it meets, for an extension of the charter. By the extension of the road and establishing a line of steamers, it would materially enhance the interest of the farmers on either side of Hanover river. The cost of the road would not, in his opinion, much exceed fifty thousand dollars, which amount he thinks can be easily raised by those directly interested in it.

It is to be hoped that Norfolk will take liberally the stock, as those who do so may expect a liberal patronage from this section of the country. He cannot conceive how the President of the Tarboro road should have been so blind to his own interest, and that of the Stockholders, as to have urged the extension before now. The road, at present, terminates in the interior of the country, without any outlet at its terminus. He is satisfied that there is no road in this or any other State of this Union, extending the same distance, at so little cost, that has more promoted the interest of the people of the surrounding country than this would. He is satisfied that the movers of this enterprise are not actuated by any disposition to prejudice any other road, for the more roads there are passing through the country, the better for the people.

After closing his remarks, on motion of Mr. L. L. Savage, a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair thereupon proceeded to appoint the following gentlemen, viz: Mr. Thos. Jones, of Martin county; Mr. A. P. Hyman, of Halifax; Mr. G. H. Gregory, of Martin; Mr. L. L. Savage, of Halifax; Mr. Chas. C. Shields, of Halifax.

After retiring a few moments, the Committee returned and made the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of Palmyra and its vicinity, deem it highly important for the promotion of their own interest, and that of the people of the surrounding country, that there should be an extension of the Tarboro road from its present terminus to Hill's Ferry. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to wait upon Mr. R. R. Bridges, the President of the Tarboro road, and know whether such a project will meet his approbation, and whether the road can be extended under the present charter.

Resolved, That if the project meets with his approbation, and the extension of the road cannot be made under the present charter, a meeting be held at this place for the purpose of appointing a Committee to draft a petition to the State Legislature praying a charter for the extension of the road.

Resolved, That this project is not for the purpose of fleeing with the road, but that we firmly believe, that no road in the country of the same distance and cost would rebound so much to the interest of the people as this would.

On motion of Mr. John L. Baker, Resolved, That a standing committee of five be appointed to wait upon Mr. Bridges and also receive any communication in regard to this enterprise, and to call another meeting at such time as they may deem expedient.

The chair proceeded to appoint the following gentlemen as the committee, viz:

Mr. Thos. Jones, of Martin county; Maj. William L. Broadie, of Bertie; Messrs. Kenneth Thigpen, Edgecombe; L. L. Savage, and John L. Baker, Halifax.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Hyman, Sr., the name of the chairman was added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. William R. Leggett, Sr., a resolution of thanks was passed by the meeting, tendering their thanks to Hon. Wm. L. Oswald, of Norfolk, for his very liberal offer to aid us in carrying into effect this great enterprise.

On motion of Mr. A. P. Hyman, the meeting adjourned to meet at this place, at such time as the committee may think advisable.

H. B. WHITMORE, Ch'm.

WILLIAM L. BROADIE, Sec'y.

[COMMUNICATED]

GREENVILLE, N. C., Aug. 27, '67.

My dear Editor:—I have long had a great admiration for your excellent paper. I think it, unquestionably, the best literary paper published in the South. It is a paper, thorough, bold, and full of low such directions as they shall, from time to time, receive from the President, or the general or other superior officer set over them according to the rules and discipline of war; and

Whereas, it is provided by law, that whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall become impracticable to execute the laws of the President of the United States to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces, and, whereas, impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing, for the time, a proper enforcement of the laws of the United States, and of the judgments and decrees of the lawful court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States.

And whereas, reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill advised and unlawful proceedings may not be again attempted, there or elsewhere.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering in any way whatever, the faithful execution of the constitution and the laws; and I do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws, and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments and processes, and I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the U. S. in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, mandates and processes of the courts of the U. S. and I call upon all good and well-disposed citizens of the United States to remember that, upon the said Constitution and Laws, and upon the judgments, decrees, and processes of the courts, made in accordance with the same; defend the protection of the laws, liberties, properties, and happiness of the people, and I exhort them everywhere to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions, by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and sign the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the third day of September of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.  
By the President,  
W. A. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

## A Proclamation of Amnesty to be Issued by the President.

The Fall History of the Sicksles Affair.

There is reason to believe that in a few days the President will issue an important proclamation of amnesty supplemental to that issued on the 29th of May, 1865. It will not proclaim universal amnesty, but will enlarge the fourteen clauses named in that proclamation. Among the clauses accepted by the latter, but which, I am assured, will be included in the coming proclamation, will be all persons who shall have been military or naval officers of the pretended confederate government below the rank of brigadier-general in the army or captain in the navy; also all persons who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the rebel government; also who have been engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Other details are yet to be arranged, which may delay the issuance of the proclamation for at least a week yet; but it is probable that it will be decided to pardon all persons except high officials who may be on bail for trial before or after conviction.

## THE CASE OF SICKLES.

The Cabinet to-day had before them

## A Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, September 3.

Whereas, by the Constitution of the United States, the Executive power is vested in the President of the United States of America, who is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States; and is by the same instrument made Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States; and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas, by the same Constitution, it is provided, that the said Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; and whereas, in and by the same Constitution, the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain, and establish; and the aforesaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States and the treaties which shall be made under their authority. And

Whereas, all officers, civil and military, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and whereas, all officers of the army and navy of the United States, in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress, and the laws and articles of war, incur an obligation to observe, obey and follow such directions as they shall, from time to time, receive from the President, or the general or other superior officer set over them according to the rules and discipline of war; and

Whereas, it is provided by law, that whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall become impracticable to execute the laws of the President of the United States to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces, and, whereas, impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing, for the time, a proper enforcement of the laws of the United States, and of the judgments and decrees of the lawful court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States.

And whereas, reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill advised and unlawful proceedings may not be again attempted, there or elsewhere.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering in any way whatever, the faithful execution of the constitution and the laws; and I do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws, and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments and processes, and I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the U. S. in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, mandates and processes of the courts of the U. S. and I call upon all good and well-disposed citizens of the United States to remember that, upon the said Constitution and Laws, and upon the judgments, decrees, and processes of the courts, made in accordance with the same; defend the protection of the laws, liberties, properties, and happiness of the people, and I exhort them everywhere to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions, by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.,  
Grocers and Commission Merchants,  
No. 35 Commerce Street,  
New York, N. Y.

A SUPPLY OF PURE Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers, Rope, Bagging, Groceries and Liquors, kept constantly on hand.

ROBINSON'S

GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUS!  
WILL EXHIBIT  
At Clarksville, Monday, Sept. 8th.  
Hamilton, Tuesday, Sept. 9th.  
Williamston, Wednesday, Sept. 11th.  
Washington, Thursday, Sept. 12th.  
Greenville, Friday, Sept. 13th.  
Tarboro, Saturday, Sept. 14th.  
Rocky Mount, Sunday, Sept. 15th.

MANAGER,  
A. ROBINSON, CLARKVILLE, EQUESTRIAN DIRECTOR,  
DR. STEVENS, TARBORO, and  
HIRAM DAY, MASTER OF CIRCUS.  
THE managers would respectfully state that in organizing this Circus Company he has spared neither time, labor nor money, to make the present combination the most

BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE  
ever presented to the patronage of the public.

THIS GRAND ALLIANCE OF  
Foreign and Native Talent,  
will inaugurate a new era in amusements.

Prominent among the leading members of this extensive Troupe, will be found the following names:

Hiram Day, Clown and Humorist,  
the favorite son of Momus; the embodiment of Fun, Wit, Originality, and genuine Humor, a living exemplification of the old adage, "Laugh and grow fat."

MR. CHAS. COVELLI,  
Clown and Character Equestrian,  
in his great act of

PETE JENKINS,  
JAMES ROBINSON,  
in his great Cannon Ball act, and other eminent performers.

Delaney & Long,  
the Greatest Gymnasts in the world.

Harrie Jennings,  
the Great Two, Four and Six Horse Rider.

ADMISSION, — 75 Cents.  
CHILDREN under 10 years, 50 Cents.  
Separate Seats for colored people, 50 Cents.  
To all parts of the Grand Pavilion.  
No Standing Room. Room for all.  
Admission Evening, 25 Cents. Doors open at 2 and 4 o'clock.  
Commences at 7 and 7 1/2 o'clock.  
General Business Agent,  
Sept. 3.

a complete record of the proceedings between General Grant and General Sicksles relative to the latter's course in North Carolina an interfering with the process issuing from a United States Court, and which eventually led to Sicksles' prompt removal by the President. This record it was decided to publish, and it will be given out in Monday's papers. The correspondence however, with General Grant, which is spicy and interesting, will not be made public at the same time, though it was read at to-day's cabinet meeting. It appears from this that when General Sicksles' military officers prohibited the execution of a civil process from the United States Court, the United States District Attorney reported the fact to the Attorney General, and General Grant was informed of it believing at that time that he had the power to annul or modify the orders from military commanders General Grant telegraphed to General Sicksles to modify his order No. 10, under which his subordinates obstructed the United States Courts, so as to obviate such obstructions in future. General Sicksles replied to Grant asking that the latter's order of supervision might be held in abeyance until he (Sicksles) could explain by mail. When this explanation arrived it appeared to be a plausible statement, showing that order No. 10 protected the people from summary executions for debt, and that it gave great satisfaction to the States of North and South Carolina. General Grant thereupon telegraphs Sicksles the important fact that he withdraws his order to him to modify order No. 10, thus leaving the latter in force. At this remarkable stage of affairs, the United States Marshal of North Carolina steps in and again attempts to serve the civil process, but is resisted by Sicksles, by virtue of the continuance in full effect of his order. These facts were reported here, when the Executive directed the United States District Attorney to procure an indictment against one Daniel E. Sicksles for a violation of the criminal laws of the United States in obstructing a United States Court. General Sicksles, hearing this, at once telegraphed to General Grant in a spirit of fierce denunciation of the step, declaring that he (Sicksles), as commander of a military district created by an act of Congress, was not amenable to any Grand Jury or United States Marshal or United States District Attorney, and intimating that he would answer to no indictment founded on that charge. It does not appear, I believe, that General Grant answered this, but it does appear that the President of the United States gave an order on last Monday which removed Sicksles, and thus vindicated the judiciary of the government, and secured the execution of a process issued by the highest judicial officer in the land. The full correspondence, of which the above is an abstract, will probably be made public in due time.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. M. LAWRENCE,  
General Agent & Commission Merchant  
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
the best brands of FLOUR and general assortment of Family Groceries.  
JUST BEHIND THE COURT HOUSE,  
Highest prices paid for Cotton, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c., &c.  
Beeswax, &c.

Will furnish Bagging & Rope and supply all orders for Merchandise at small commissions. Call and see for yourselves.

Sept. 6. 40-1m

## SPARTA BRIDGE.

A T AUGUST TERM OF EDGEcombe County Court, the undersigned were appointed Commissioners to let out the building of the Bridge at Sparta, upon the same conditions and stipulations, to be made in relation to the Bridge at Tarboro. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that bids for the same will be received for one month from this date.

Apply to JAMES CARNEY,  
JOAB JENKINS,  
CHAS. L. VINES.) Comm'rs.  
Sept. 5. 40-1m

## ROGERS, RIVES & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,  
AND GROCERS.

## No. 101 Sycamore Street.

WE WILL BE PROMPT TO  
attend to all business entrusted  
to us. Consignments respectfully solicited.

Mr. P. F. COGILL has made arrangements with this house, and will be pleased to see his friends or receive consignments.

Sept. 5. 40-1m

## REMOVAL.

J. H. DODSON,

(Late of the firm of Dodson & Rainer.)

Has Removed his Stock to the old stand,

No. 7 East Side Water street.

WHERE he will be pleased to see his old friends and the public generally. He has on hand a large and well selected stock of

Ales, Brandies, Gins, Wines and Whiskies.

One lot of which is a magnificent article, ten years old, and another seven years old, to which he calls special attention. Also, choice

Old London Dock Brandies.

25 PRICES MODERATE.

Give me a call.